#### AGAINST THE INCOME TAX.

ARGUMENTS DEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Guthrie Shows the Ununiformity of the Law in that It Exempts 8900,000,000 of Accumulations of Mutual Insurance Associations in New York State Alone-Mr. Cinrence Seward Argues that It Is a Direct Tax, and in Order to Be Constitutional It Must Be Apportioned as Such,

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The continuation of the argument in the income tax cases before the Supreme Court of the United States to-day was marked by the presence of a crowd of spec tators that thronged the chamber to almost the full limit of its accommodations. There was a liberal sprinkling of members of the bar within the rail, including several members and exmembers of Congress. Among these were the venerable Senator Morrill of Vermont, Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, ex-Repre-Indiana, and Payson of Illinois, and the counsel

Mr. Guthris, for the appellants in the New York cases, continued his argument against the law. He had reached yesterday that part of his audress relating to the effect of the fifth amendment to the Constitution, and he said that he might well refrain from pressing his argument on that point, in view of the admission of the Attorney-General in his brief that the fifth amendment does require uniformity in the imposition of taxes.
"Do you think the requirement still in force

since the adoption of the fourteenth amendment?" asked Justice Gray.

"We do," replied Mr. Guthrie. "It is medified by the fourteenth amendment, but the making of voters of the negro race adds their number to the total among whom the tax must

Recurring to the question of illegal exceptions made by the law Mr. Guthric said that the tremendous figures which he quoted yesterday were contained in the census reports and were therefore official. The reports of the State of New York showed that the mutual insurance associations in that State alone possessed accumulations amounting to over \$900,000,000, all f which was exempt under the law. Justice Brown had asked yesterday if Congress did ot have the power to exempt the property of religious, charitable, and educational insitutions, and Mr. Guthrie had responded that counsel were not pressing that point in argument; they had no objection to urge to such exceptions. Discussing this point further today, he said they seriously doubted the power of Congress to exempt these institutions. In the decade from 1860 to 1870 Congress had steadily refused to make an exception in favor of them They are State institutions," he said, "subject to its laws, and opening their doors generally to residents of their respective States only. In the matter of exempting educational institutions, Texas and Nebraska, or other Western or Southern States which have no great universities with immense accumulations of endowment funds, may very well and properly object to a law which imposes an additional burden upon them in order that these institutions of Massachusetts, Connecticut, or New York may go

free." Mr. Guthrie asserted that Congress could not select one class of corporations in the States for taxation and exempt others from the same tax Neither could it tax, in the view of himself and associate counsel, the naked franchise, the right to do business, which the States grant to their

Referring to the statement in the brief of the Attorney-General, that but \$80 was at issue in the principle of the litigation, and that therefore the argument of de minimis should obtain, Mr. Guthrie said he had pointed out yesterday that the discrimination might be \$25,000 or \$50,000. "But conceding, for the sake of argument," he continued, "that but \$80 are involved; is that the argument, is that the ground upon which the Constitution is to be violated

upon which the Constitution is to be violated? Some such suggestion was once made to Chief Justice Marshall, and he stopped the argument at once, saying that the court was not considering mere contract rights of private parties, but the Constitution of the United States."

In conclusion, Mr. Guthrie said that there was no plea here to limit or restrict the taxing power of Congress. "We recognize," he said, that it must be exercised without restraint, except constitutional limitations. Let Congress amend this act, apportioning direct taxes among the States and equalizing their application, and none will more willingly contribute to the national welfare than our clients, even if it takes all of their property." it takes all of their property."
"We ask you to impose no limitation upon the

right of Congress to tax up to the full measure of the requirements of the nation. Recognizing that authority to tax in its nature must be with-out limitations, except equality of burden, and that it involves the power to destroy, we are nere to plead that the destruction must result from some necessity or peril of the Union, and that however the occasion may arise, the destruction must be equal and uniform and not of selected

to plead that the destruction must result from some necessity or peril of the Union, and that however the occasion may arise, the destruction must be equal and uniform and not of selected individuals or classes.

"Did not the Constitution of the United States spring into life as the product of a longing, of a hope, of a determination to establish a Government of equality? The fundamental principle of the American system is equality—equality of rights, equality of duties, equality of burdens. Every clause of the Constitution was supposed to have been conceived in the light and spirit of that rule. The Constitution will never perish as long as equality is the guiding star, illumining the path and piloting the way of the lawmaking power. Let that star ever keep the compass true. The observance of the principle of equality in the past has built up a great nation, and, whatever may be temporary interest or prejudice or blindness, the masses will inevitably realize, if they have not already done so, that the disregard of that principle is in conflict with their own vital and permanent welfare and cannot be tolerated if we are to remain a free people. We Americans have sacred rights, which we hope shall never be crassed or obscured by mortal power, and the most sacred, the one of all that should remain inviolate and unallenable, is equality.

"Half a century ago Alison uttered his famous prophecy that class legislation and attempts of the majority to epoliate private property would uttimately wreck the American republic. Bryce, who saw but the surface, and whose mind was hospitable to every favorable symptom, wrote that the perpetual strife of rich and poor, the oldest disease of civilized States, did not yet exist with us. It is only five years since one of the leading members of this bar, on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the court, pointed to the attacks upon Individual rights and private property in many forms and under many pretexts, which were indicated warfare of classes was the danger that

MR. SEWARD'S ARGUMENT.

MR. SEWARD'S ARGUMENT.

The next speaker was Mr. Clarence A. Seward, who also antagonized the constitutionality of the law. Quoting the provisions of the Constitution relating to the imposition of taxes. Mr. Seward said it was now shout to be judicially determined whether the words in the Constitution, direct tax and direct taxes, within the intent of that instrument and of those who made it the fundamental law of the land, meant lawd tax onlyd or other taxes, what for the taxes, what ones? "Direct taxes," he asserted, "had universally been construed to be a tax not only on lands but on incomes as well, within any interpretation of the Constitution," in supported this contention Mr. Seward cited judicial decisions in Europe and America. Lexicographiers agree in thus defining the term, and the information gathered by the State Beartment shows that an income tax is described in the laws of the countries imposing it as a direct tax. Those reports come from many countries where the income tax prevailed, including England, which has imposed it since 1434, and Austria, which had had had it on its statute books for the entire century.

"Whence is the origin," asked Mr. Soward.

has imposed it since 1433, and Austria, which had had it on its statute books for the entire century.

"Whence is the origin," asked Mr. Seward, "of the doubt on this subject." Answering the question, he said that it was due to an incorrect use of Alexander Hamilton's remark as to the character of taxation. He had said that "it was presumed," that certain mare were direct taxes; he did not give to that presumption his approval, but it was ciways quoted as "Hamilton seya" or "Hamilton thinks. The sing presum or presemption was twice refected by this court to which it was first made, and yet, said Mr. Sewerd, the decision of the court in the Springer case rested wholly upon that presumption of familton's. "There is a tradition in the legal profession," said he, "that once when a single familton's "There is a tradition in the legal profession sertiacia question, he responsed with the concentration profession sertials question, he responsed with the formace that in this country authing was series until it was settled right. Upon that

basis we are here, your honors, to ask for a modification of the decision in the Springer

modification of the decision in the Springer case."

Mr. Seward then devoted himself to a consideration of the constitutional provisions and the intent of the framers of that instrument in using the words they did.

At that time the words "direct tax" were understood to mean what they meant in England, whence they came to this country—taxes upon land or incomes, bearing directly upon the person. The words "income tax" do not occur in the debates of the Philadelphia Convention. Therefore the only light that could be thrown upon the meaning of the words "direct taxes" must come from the usages, habits, and customs of the people at that time. And this meaning was the same that obtained in England, whence the words found their way into this country.

meaning was the same that obtained in England, whence the words found their way into this country.

Justice Grag asked counsel if in any of the controversies, prior to the establishment of the nation regarding the stamp tax, &c., the words "direct taxes" had been used.

I think, "replied Mr. Seward, "that there never was a time in the history of the country that State taxes were designated as other than direct taxes."

This portion of the argument was most exhaustive as respects both legal and historical features. The history of income taxes assessed by the several States was given by Mr. Seward, and he said they were known and described as "direct taxes." "The only difference between the income tax of Massachusetts, which has been imposed for 200 years, and the present law," he added, "is that one is collected by State officials and the other by Federal officials.

In response to a question by Justice Gray, Mr. Seward said he was contending for the position that all taxes other than excises, imports, and duties should be apportioned among the States according to the census.

Mr. Seward insisted that the words "direct taxes" in the Constitution included an income tax, because the people were then paying an income tax, used for the same purpose for which the present tax was asked, for the support of the Federal Government. "It starts on its way," he said, "and lands in the Treasury at Washington, the starts at the same time and lands in the State Treasury at Boston. Because of the journey to Washington, does it thereby become an indirect tax, and remain a direct tax with respect to the Boston end?"

The Chief Justice here interposed a question implying a dissent from this view, to which Mr. Seward made reply.

WHITNEY IN SUPPORT OF THE LAW.

Mr. Seward closed at 2:50, and the other side of the case in support of the, law had its first

whitney in support of the law, Mr. Seward closed at 2:50, and the other side of the case in support of the law had its first presentation by Mr. E. B. Whitney, Assistant Attorney-General. He outlined the difference between the cases coming from New York and that arising in the District of Columbia, and said that one of the New York cases—Pollock vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—might present questions aside from those involving the full construction of the Income Tax law. He made the point that New York municipal bonds are not subject to Federal taxation, and therefore that income therefrom could not be taxed. The application of the Income Tax law. He made the joint that New York municipal bonds are not subject to Federal taxation, and therefore that income therefrom could not be taxed. The application of the tax of 1861 to the President and Justices of the Supreme Court was referred to by Mr. Whitney, which gave rise to a spirited colloquy between him and Justice Field. Mr. Whitney said that the Justices were assessed by the Treasury Department under an opinion by Attorney-General Hoar.

"Oh, no," interposed Justice Field, "they made returns under direct orders of the department."

Mr. Whitney, continuing, said the Gouern-

On, no, interposed Justice Field, they made returns under direct orders of the department."

Mr. Whitney, continuing, said the Gouernment opposed the plea of plaintiffs in the New York cases, because they did not wanta precedent established that stockholders might enjoin corporation officials from paying the tax when other remedies were open to them.

The case of Moora vs. Miller was a more direct assault upon the traditions and practices of the Treasury Department. His suit was in violation of a section of their evised Statutes which expressly stated that no suit to prevent the collection of any (Federal) tax shall be maintained by any court. No case could be found in the books where an injunction had been issued in such a case, and but one injunction against a Federal official had ever been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Whitney was proceeding to cite authorities, but was interrupted by Justice Field who asked with some apparent impatience: "How could Congress pass a law forbidding an officer to perform an act required by the Constitution?"

Chief Justice Fuller intimated that counsel need not spend any time on that branch of the discussion.

In the course of his further argument, Mr.

In the course of his further argument, Mr. Whitney was interrupted by Justice Brown with the remark that If the tax in question was an excise tax, then it must be uniform.

Mr. Whitney assented.

Justice White asked Mr. Whitney what he understood by the word "uniform."

Mr. Whitney replied that the tax must be uniform among the States, that is, without discrimination against one State or in favor of another. The provision was suggested by the Maryland delegates to the Constitutional Conrimination against one State or in layor of another. The provision was suggested by the Maryland delegates to the Constitutional Concention, who feared that some privilege would be given to the port of Norfolk Va., not accorded to the port of Haltimore. That construction had been given to it by Mr. Justice Story, by Mr. Justice Miller in his lectures, and by decisions in this court, and it had nover been conradicted.

by Mr. Justice Miller in his lectures, and by decisions in this court, and it had never been contradicted.
Without concluding his address, Mr. Whitney suspended, and the court adjourned until Monday noon. At that time, after Mr. Whitney concludes, Attorney-General Olney, ex-Senator Edmunds, the Hon. J. C. Carter, and the Hon. J. H. Choate will follow in the order named.

#### INCOME TAX RETURNS.

Collectors Urged to Haste Just as if No Extension of Time Had Been Granted, WASHINGTON, March 8 .- Thus far no income ax returns from collectors of internal revenue have been received at the Treasury Department. Officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau, when questioned on the subject to-day, said that some of the collectors may have obtained the necessary information upon which to base their returns to the department, but they have not deemed it necessary to forward them to Washington. By the latter part of next week it is expected that the returns will begin to come in. Although the modification of the law permits the taxpayers to delay their statements until April 15 collectors are urged to hasten their returns just as if no excension of time had been granted. They are instructed to provide for the preparation of the lists in three monthly sections, as follows: One for February, in March; one for March, in April, and one for April, prepared in May. After May 9 returns are to be made in a supplemental list.

#### AFFIDAVITS FOR MR. ISHAM.

They Say Mrs. Isham Kissed Dr. Abbott and Walked Down Divinity Hill with Him Henry Hayward Isham, the wealthy retired awyer and real estate dealer of Brooklyn who was recently worsted in the trial of his suit agninst Juliet Calhoun Isham for an absolute divorce, wants to have another jury pass upon the case. At a Special Term of the Supreme Court his lawyers will apply for a stay of judg-ment and for a new trial.

The latter application is based on alleged newly discovered evidence in relation to the movements of Mrs. Isham and Dr. Frank B. Ab-bott, the co-respondent, during Mrs. Isham's movements of Mrs. Isham and Dr. Frank H. Abbott, the co-respondent, during Mrs. Isham's solourn at Shelter Island last summer.

It is furnished by W. Fisher, W. E. Hall, and Havey D. Shipman, whose affidavits variously set forth that Mrs. Isham and Dr. Abbott kissed each other on parting that they were seen walking together down Divinity Hill at Shelter Island at midnight, and that Mrs. Isham confessed that she loved the Doctor and would marry him as soon as her husband got a divorce.

Hoth Mrs. Isham and Dr. Abbott stoutly deny the fresh allegations, and the application for a the fresh allegations, and the application for a new trial will be stoutly opposed.

#### Oratorical Contest for the Sinte Intercolle-

SCHENECTADY, March 8.- The second annual contest of the New York State Intercollegiate Oratorical League was held in this city to-night. Syracuse University was represented by C. E. Cooney, '95, subject, " Benedict Arnold;" Roch-Cooney, '95, subject, "Benedict Arnold," Rochester University by A. H. Simpson, '95, subject, "The Inducate of the Pulpit on American History," and Union University by R. Harmon Potter, '95, subject, "The Romaissance," The first prize, a gold key, emblematic of the championship of the league, was awarded to R. Harmon Potter of Union University. The judges were M. A. Eriscoll of Syracuse, Prof. White of the Albany Normal School, and Prof. O. D. Rominson of the Albany High School. Athe meeting of the delegates it was decided to hold the next context, in Rochester in March, 1800. D. P. Huntington of Rochester University was elected President for the enauling year.

#### Two Vessels Thought to Be Lost.

BALTIMORY, March 8 .- The Baltimore schooner William Linthicum has been given up as lost at sea. She was on her first voyage. In December she salled from Baltimore for Georgetown, S. C., and after loading lumber she sailed for New York on Jan. 26. Nothing has since been heard York on Jan. 28. Nothing has since been near of the vessel or crew. She was communied by Joseph Brannock. H. R. Richardson was mate, and there were four others abourd.

The barkening Ausable of Fortland, Me., from Port Tamon. Fig., Jsh. 27, with phosphate rock for inturmore, is also thought to be lost. She was inside the Cepes on Feb. I, when she was blown out to sea, and has not been heard from since. Capt. Charles Loring was in com-mand.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

It is peculiar in its combination, proportion and process, and can have no substitute. It is the best spring medicine and the nerve

MR. GRESHAM OUTWITTED.

RENATOR MORGAN ON THE REHRING SEA SEIZURE AWARD.

He Shows that the Most that Great Brit ata Can Claim In 200,109, Which Is \$328,897 Less Than Gresham Was Willing to Allow-The Excess Is Made Up of Prospective Profits or Speculative Damages, Which the Geneva Telbunni Unantmously Rejected in the Alabama Case

WASHINGTON, March 8.-The interrogatories addressed to Sir Edward Grey, in the House of commons on Thursday, relative to what the United States proposed doing in the matter of paying the Behring Sea seizure claims, and the answer made by the Under Foreign Secretary, it is thought here might have taken a widely different turn had the Senate permitted Mr. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and one of the arbitrators on the part of the United States at the Paris tribunal, to state the account between the two Governments as he had prepared it and as he sought to publish it in the Record. During the closing hours of Congress Mr. Morgan asked to be permitted to print in the Record an account which, he said, showed that the claim for damages made by the British Government for the capture of sealing vessels in Behring Sea was greatly excessive, but objection was made. Explaining his action Mr. Morgan said to-day:

"A very mistaken view of this matter is entertained. The treaty of arbitration was signed Feb. 29, 1892, and the modus vivendi of 1803 was signed on April 18 of that year. They were ratified by the Senate as parts of the same treaty. and were proclaimed by the President on the same day, May 9, 1892. Article VIII. of the treaty of February, 1802, save that the high contracting parties, having found themselves contracting parties, naving count themselves unable to agree upon a reference which shall include the question of the liability of each for the injuries allegel to have been sustained by the other or by its chizzers, in connection with the claims presented or made by it, and being solicitous that this subordinate question should not interrupt or longer delay the submission and determination of the main question, doagree that either may submit to the arbitrators any question of fact involved in such claim and ask for a finding thereon, the question of the liability of either Government upon the facts found to be the subject of further negotiations. Article V. of the treaty of April, 1802, stipulates that if the result of the arbitration be to affirm the right of British sealers to take seals in Helming Sea within the bounds claimed by the United States, then compensation shall be made for abstanting from the exercise of that right during the pendency of the arbitration, upon the basis of such a regulated and limited catch as, in the opinion of the arbitrators, might have been taken without an undue diminution of the seal herd. If the result of the arbitration was to be made by Great Britain to the United States. The amount awarded, if any, was to be promptly paid.

"It was not questioned," continued Mr. Morunable to agree upon a reference which shall

paid.
"It was not questioned," continued Mr. Morgan, "and could not be disputed, that the two treaties, though they were signed at different times, constituted one entire agreement. Article VIII, of the treaty of Feb. 29 only bound the two VIII. of the treaty of Feb. Phonly bound the two Governments to a further consideration as to the matters therein referred to, and let 'the question of the liability of either Government on the facts found to be the subject of further negotiation.' In execution of this article the agents of the two Governments agreed upon a state of facts which the tribunal found to be true and entered it of record. That 'statement of facts included only the names of twenty scaling vessels that were seized by the United States. The tribunal had no authority to pass upon any question touching the hability of the United States for having made such seizures. That matter was left where Article VIII. of the treaty left it. The United States has not agreed to arbitrate any such claim or demand, and have never admitted any liability to Great Britain connected with any such claim or demand. They have only agreed to negotiate respecting it, expressly re-

such claim or demand, and have never aminitied any such claim or demand. They have only agreed to negotiate respecting it, expressly reserving the question of such hability as the subject of such negotiation."

Mr. Morgan continued: "I am only insisting that the negotiations shall take piace through the constitutional authorities of the United States, and that it shall not be evaded by a scheme to create by act of Congress a commission that will settle the question without any negotiation. Judge Blodgett, one of the counsel of the United States, presented an argument before the tribunal to show that upon the widest basis of demand Great Britain had claimed no decree upon the facts could award forest Britain in any damages for alleged wrongs committed by the United States. That argument was not answered, nor was any effort made to answer. It stands to-day as a perfect answer to the claim set up by Great Britain, based upon the false assumption that the United States were bound by the award of the tribunal of arbitration, or by agreement, or by law, justice, or equity, to pay any part of the demand."

Mr. Morgan then gave in detail the names of the vessels and the claims made on their behalf, which was the statement that he desired to include in the Record, but which was shout out by Mr. Turple's objection. The claims showed that the amount claimed by Great Britain, with interest, was \$542,169,20; the amount proposed to be allowed by Secretary Gresham was \$425,000. Mr. Morgan said that the schedule of claims for each vessel contamed an item designated variously as "probable catch," "bestimated balance of catch," "cellinated balance of catch," "cellinated balance of catch," "seelinated balance of catch," "cellinated balance of catch," acc. These were clearly prospective profits or speculative damages, and were all based on future or contingent events, forming no basis of fact on which are on the little finding as to amount speculative damages, and were all based on future or contingent events, forming no basis of fact on which an equitable linding as to amount of damages could be predicated. They should not be allowed. Similar claims were presented by the United States to the arbitrators of the Alabama claims in 1872 at Geneva, and in their decision they say: "And, whereas, prospective earnings cannot properly be made the subject of compensation, inasmuch as they depend in their nature upon future and uncertain contingencies, the triunnal is unanimously of the opinion that there is no ground for awarding to the United States any sum by way of indemnity under this head."

Mr. Morgan estimated that the excess proposed to be allowed by Secretary Gresham was

under this head.

Mr. Morgan estimated that the excess proposed to be allowed by Secretary Gresham was fully \$182,000. He added: "The above figures and comparisons are based entirely unon the supposition that every vessel included in the schedule of claims submitted by Sir Julian Pauncefote was owned by a British subject. It appears, however, from the United States counter case submitted to the Behring Sea Tribunal f Arbitration at Paris, that ten vessels were in act owned by citizens of the United States. of Arbitration at Paris, that ten vessels were in fact owned by citizens of the United Statea." He figured up the general result as follows:

Total amount claimed by Great Britain, \$540,-109,42; total amount of claims of United States citizens presented, \$559,853,80; balance resulting, being amount claimed by British owners, \$182,315,53. But of this amount claimed by British owners, \$182,315,53. But of this amount claimed by British amplects speculative damages are included to the amount of \$111,391, thus leaving the amount claimed by British subjects, less speculative damages, \$70,824,53.

The total amount of claims of British subjects which as Mr. Morgan contends, could possibly be recovered, amounts in all to \$70,824, But even this sum, which is \$47,244 less than the British claim presented, and \$554,075 less than the amount that the Secretary of State proposes to give in settlement, is undoubtedly excessive. Of that amount \$34,030 is for "personal claims." and in all probability some of these claimants are citizens of the United States or some other country, which fact could be established by investigation. Deducting the "personal claims" from \$70,924, there is left as Mr. Morgan any \$36. citizens of the United States or some other country, which fact could be established by investigation. Deducting the "personat claims" from \$70,024 there is left, as Mr. Morgan says, \$36,-280. Of this sum \$16,560 appears as the claim of the Henrietta, less speculative damages. The Henrietta was seized in the Behring Sea in September, 1892, under the provisions of the modus vivendi, and therefore no claim is allowable. But even if allowable it shows is "padded" character from the fact that there is a claim for an "estimated catch" in Behring Sea when sealing was not allowed there and the season was over at the time of the seizere.

Senator Morgan therefore concludes that Great Britain claims the sum of \$342,000, and that the amount due, with interest, is but \$56,-102, making all eggess in the claims without interest over the amount due With interest of \$440,000. The Secretary of State proposed to allow \$425,000, which is by this necount, according to Senator Morgan's figures, \$208,887 in excess of the total amount due British necount, according to Senator Morgan's figures, \$208,887 in excess of the total amount due British necount, according to Senator Morgan's figures, \$208,887 in water the first in the first of the United States," said Mr. Morgan in conclusion, "has made no agreement and no admission of any of these claims, and has not admitted any principle on which the claim of treat Britain is based, I must haste that these matters should be discussed in the negotiations that the two dovernments are bound to conduct. I could not agree that speculative profits or damages or personal claims should be included in the accounts, unless that is in accordance with the laws of the provided in the accounts, unless that is no accordance with the laws of the provided in the account, unless that is no accordance with the laws of the second of the provided in the account of the provided in the acco

into the most bilicr and violent contentions between nations.

"Under Article V, of the modus vivendi of 1802 nothing was claimed by either parry, and the tribunal of arbitration made no award upon that article. It was not proposed, and i, at least, understood that it was abantoned. I have said nothing about the causes that have led to the alleged increased destruction of scals in 1804, i do noteredit those satetieneds. I am thoroughly satisfied that, if such increased destruction bas occurred, or if the number of scals hilled was not greatly reduced in 1804 below the number killed in 1804 and 1805, the slaughter adue to the inefficient regulations to carry out the concurrent regulations established in the award of the arbitrators."

Capt. Howgate Unable to Give Ball, WASHINGTON, March S .- Capt. Howgaic's an plication for release on ball pending a new trial was heard by Judge McComas this morning Ball was fixed at \$40,000, which howgate's counsel said he was unable to give. Howgate will probably be remanded to fail to await marrial on the remaining indictments. RECORD OF THE 53D CONGRESS.

The Appropriations as Compared with Those of the Two Preceding Congresses, WARRINGTON, March 8 .- Representative Joseph D. Sayers, the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, makes public to day a statement showing the appropriations for the Congress just ended as compared with those of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses He says that the appropriations made by the Fifty-third Congress, including permanent appropriations, show a reduction of \$30,705,856.88 under the appropriations made by the Fiftysecond Congress, and \$45,341,418.00 under those made by the Fifty-first Congress. As compared with the laws of the last session of this Congress, the total reductions are shown to be \$26,641,561, and the total increase \$32,518,822 making the net increase by all of the bills, including permanent appropriations, over laws the last and extra sessions of this Con-

passed at the last and extra sessions of this Congress, \$5,87,7120.

The miscolianeous appropriations of the session are stated at \$400,000. When all of the session are printed and examined it is not believed that they will be found to appropriate quite so large a sum. But even that amount is smaller than the total of miscolianeous appropriations of any previous session of Congress within the past twenty years.

Notwithstanding the considerable reduction made in the total appropriations at the last session under those of both the preceding Congresses, it will be noticed that the appropriations for deficiencies at this session are less than they were at the last session, and even less than the average for the two sessions of the Fifty-first Congress.

The sum charged under permanent appropriations, \$111,073,1656.39, includes \$31,771,744.32 to pay interest on the public debt, including Pacific Railroad indebtedness, and \$40,250,000 to meet the requirements of the sinking fund.

To meet requirements of contracts authorized by laws passed during the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, appropriations were made by this Congresses, appropriations were made

second Congresses, appropriations were made by this Congress as follows:

Total ....

... \$43,641,611 3

The present Congress has authorized no con-tracts for river and harbor works, though it has had to provide nearly \$20,000,000 to neet con-tracts suthorized by the Fifty-first and Fiftyrecess authorized by the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, any this Congress has an propriated nearly \$23,000,000, while the new ships it has authorized to be constructed in the future will not cost within \$9,000,000 of that

future will not cost within \$9,000,000 of that sim.

The new public buildings authorized, including one in Chicago to cost \$4,000,000, will not all exceed in cost \$5,600,000 beyond the sums appropriated therefor, while the Fifty-first Congress left to its successors more than \$8,000,000 to be apprapriated for public buildings which it authorized.

Except an increase of 1,000 enlisted men in the navy, rendered necessary in order to put into commission the war ships authorized by laws enacted during previous Congresses, and for an additional force of men in the internal revenue service, required to enforce the collection of the income tax, the salaried list of the Government has been reduced by this Congress more than 000 persons, with annual compensation amounting to quite three-quarters of a million of dollars.

tion amounting to quite three-quarters of a million of dollars.
Included in Mr. Sayers's statement is a table showing the appropriations for the first session of the Fifty-first (Republican) Congress to have been \$494.456.248.65; for the second session of the Fifty-first Congress, \$541.223,861.29. Total for the Congress, \$1.035,080,109.94.

For the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, Observation, \$507,000,188.71; for the second session of the Fifty-second Congress, \$5.03.604,356.21. Total, \$1.297,104,544.92.

For the first session of the Fifty-third Congress, \$600,000,188.71; for the second session of the Fifty-third Congress, \$600,000,000; for the second session of the Fifty-third Congress, \$408,000,000.

THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY. Assistant Secretary Curtis Explains an Appurent Decrease in the Gold Reserve. WASHINGTON, March 8 .- Assistant Secretary Curtis to-day made the following statement to

the United Press: "In view of certain statements in the news papers that Treasury officials are embarrassed by an alleged failure in gold deliveries under the recent contract, and other assertions of a similar nature calculated to mislead and disturb the public mind, I wish to say that the actual withdrawals of gold from the Treasury since the 1st of March, 1895, have been \$355,-347, of which \$281,087 have been for the redemption of United States Treasury notes and \$74,260 for the redemption of United States notes, and divided among the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Francisco, St. Louis, and Chicago. These are no more than the ordinary withdrawais which in the past have usually taken place at this sea-son of the year. Moreover, during the same period the Treasury has received considerable gold coin in exchange for various kinds of pa-per currency. per currency.
The apparent falling off in the gold reserve

The apparent falling off in the gold reserve was caused by a misunderstanding in taking up the gold reserve statement of the Treasury Department from the daily reports of transactions sent from the Sub-Treasury at New York a large amount of gold which had been deposited for examination and count, and which should not have been included in the gold reserve until the final cortificates of deposit upon which londs could be issued were delivered.

The February figures couled in the article The February figures quoted in the article as withdrawn include the heavy withdrawals of the earlier part of that month, before the gold purchase contract was made, and one single large item not withdrawn for export concerning which there has been considerable newspaper

Comment.

The writers of the articles evidently do not understand foreign exchange, or the method of The writers of the articles evidently do not understand foreign exchange, or the method of doing business therein. The Treasury officials who are charged with the responsibility of these transactions have no anxiety whatever in regard to the method which is, and has been, pursued by the sellers of the gold coin under the recent contract. They are satisfied to contemplate the fact that for five weeks the withdrawals of gold coin have not exceeded the normal amount, with the exception of the intance quoted above, and that no exports of gold whatever have been made during that time.

In recard to the excess of diovernment ex-

ever have been made during that time.

In regard to the excess of Government expenditures over receipts, it is well known that the latter are rapidly increasing and that up to this time nothing has been received from the income tax sad very little from sugar duty, toth of which will be important elements of Government receipts in the near future. There is plenty of money in the Treasury to pay the appropriations, and the statement in some articles "that if the Treasury had the money the passage of the enormous appropriation bills would lead to the immediate disbursement of immense sums of money," is totally untrue.

passage of the enormous appropriation bilis would lead to the immediate disbursement of immense sums of money," is totally untrue. There is a question of law as to when the appropriation for the payment of the sugar bounty becomes available, and until that question is settled it will be impossible to make any payments thereunder. Moreover, all the claims for bounty must be adjusted before payment, since payment must be made pro rata if the appropriation is manificient.

The total available cash in the Treasury today amounted to \$83.871.495 over and above the \$100.000.000 allowed to cover the gold reserve, which is \$89.445.504.11.

The Treasury officials have no anxiety as to their ability to meet all obligations in the immediate future with ease, and are confident that the expected revival of business will assure the future. The prosperity of the country will be greatly hastened when some effective method is found of checking these alarmist articles written by newspaper correspondents and newspapers, who are willing to sacrifice the truty ten by newspaper correspondents and new gatherers, who are willing to racrifice the trutt and their own consciences, if they have any, to create a cheap sensation and play upon the feelings of an already overwrought public.

#### Congressman Catchings Sacrifices His Long

Red Beard. WASHINGTON, March 8. - Representative Catchings of Mississippi, who has been Speaker Crisp's Heatenant on the floor of the House for four years, had his long red beard cut off to-day. four years, had his long red heard cut off to-day, and so disguised himself that even the Speaker would not recognize him. Mr. Catchings is one of the gentlemen who called at the White House easily on Theesday morning to see the Fresident on important business, and was disappointed to find that the bird had flown. Mr. Catchings thinks, however, that the Fresident needs a rest, if any leady does, and he will quictly remain here until the duck-shooting trip is over, although he would very much like to be in Mississippi. When ton, catchings does see the President he will hardly be recognized as the same man to whom the treashort wrote the long interlast summer explaining why he allowed the Tariff laid to become a law without his signature.

# Apollinaris " THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

NOW SUPPLIED IN "SPLITS."

Ask for "Splits" at the Restaurants and Bars.

THE AFTER EFFECTS BIG CHARGES IN JERSEY.

## Where Grip Almost Always Lodges--- A Graphic Experience.

"Three years ago I was taken sick with the grip, which affected my kidneys so that the loctors told me I had Bright's discase and dropsy. I had three ductors (each for one year), and one stopped my wife on the street and told her that I would never get well, and, to tell the truth, I never thought I would. I was so sick that any one sitting on the other side of the alt alongside of me and hear my heart beat. I could not lie down nor walk, and my friends advised me to tee a homoconsthic doctor, which I did. This doctor wanted my wife to send me to an incurable hospital, but she would not. My urine was the color of brick and the sediment the same as brick dust, and for eighteen months I was swelled to twice my natural size. I tried everything I thought of-indeed, I doctored with a specialist on the kidneys, but he did me no

"At last I tried Warner's Safe Cure, thank God, and it cured me. The first bottle I used I noticed my urine got a little lighter. I used seven bottles and resumed my duties. The doctors stop me in the street and ask what cured me and I tell them Warner's Safe Cure. They ask how I took it, and I tell them seven or eight times a day. They say I am a mystery.

"I have lived in this neighborhood thirty-two years and am well known. My friends are surprised to see me now and will youch for this testimony. JOHN J. SMITH. "362 Broadway, Brooklyn."-Adr.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The Department Preparing Designs and

WASHINGTON, March 8 -Secretary Herbert has promptly taken up the programme for increase in the navy provided for in the bill signed the last day of Congress, and the machinery of the Navy Department for issuing designs and specifications has already been put in motion Of the eleven vessels authorized the Secretary is determined that at least nine shall be completed and commissioned during his present term of office, and that the other two shall at least be launched before March 4, 1807. The conclusion has been practically reached that three torpedo boats will be built on the plans of those recently bid upon and for which the conthose recently bid upon and for which the con-tracts have not yet been completed, and it is probable that advertisements may be issued for these miniature vessels in the course of a week. The department does not have to wait for the new fiscal year, commencing July 1, to begin any work contemplated under the increase of the navy allotment, as the funds are immedi-ately available for all the money that can be used for the remainder of the year. Chief Constructs Hielborn was in confer-

ately available for all the money that can be used for the remainder of the year.

Chief Constructor Hichborn was in conference with Secretary Herbert for over two hours to-day, and it is understood that the entire force of the Construction Bureau will be ordered to complete designs for the six composite gunboats of about 1,000 tons each. It has been decided that these vessels will have a very large sail area, and for general cruising will be practically independent of their engines, which are to be of the quadruple expansion type, driving a single screw. These little ships, from which such great results are expected by naval officers, will be the most comfortable ships in the service, and probably the most cagerly sought for duty by the younger men of the line and staff. There is said to be nothing to delay the advertising for proposals to build these six vessels longer than the end of this month, and the prospects are that the contracts will be let in the next two months. There is not so much haste regarding the two big battle ships, to cost not more than \$4,000,000 cach texclusive of armagent as the determinant of them. regarding the two big battle ships, to cost not more than \$4,000,000 each texclusive of armament), as the department has had them in contemplation for several months, and the plans can be speedily prepared when those for the gunboats are out of the way. One of them is to be built on the Pacific coast, which is as much as saying that one will be built by the Scotts and the other by the Cramps, unless the bids of either concern are excessive. No more than two of the gunboats are to be built at one establishment, and it is likely, from the number of small yards which can undertake them, that the competition will be sharp.

A DERELICT CAN BUOY.

It Has Been Brifting for a Year from Off Halifax to the Irish Coast. WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The wanderings of the schooner Fannie E. Wolston, which has the greatest record for distance travelled by any derelict known to the Hydrographic Office, have

a counterpart in a measure in the roaming of a big can buoy which broke loose from its moorfogs near Halifax a year ago, and is now fast approaching the end of Ireland. The Wolston has been drifting around the southern part of broaching the end of Ireland. The Wolston has been drifting around the southern part of the north Atlantic for over three years, and when last reported in November was not far from the line of transatlantic liners, and just east of Rhode Island. The buoy started on its trip across the ocean in January. 1894, and was reported on Feb. 7, about 300 miles west of the Irish coast. Its course has been directly in the line of ocean steamers between Europe and New York, and it has probably not drifted over fitteen miles morth or south of it during the entire time. Hundreds of steamers have passed it, probably at night, without seeing it, but the number of times it has been reported to the Hydrographic Office shows that its course has varied but little, and that a vessel wrecked in the same locality as the buoy started from would have undoubtedly taken the same drift. Had the buoy been a submerged vessel, however, it is believed at the Hydrographic Office that some steamer would have undoubtedly struck it during the year. The recent chart of the North Atlantic shows that there are more wrecked ships floating around the Atlantic in the line of ocean steamers and near the entrance to the English Channel, than the office has had record of for years. Most of them were wrecked by the great storms of the winter, and will serve as menaces to ocean liners until they either go down or drift further south, the course witched by the great atorms of the winter, and will serve as menaces to ocean liners until they either go down or drift further south, the course generally taken by derelicts in that part of the ocean. Had the International Maritime Con-ference's recommendations for a derelict agree-ment been carried out, these dangers to com-merce would have been removed by Great Britain and France.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 8,-Capt. Wilson C. Wise has been detailed as a member of the Naval Examining Board for the examination of Lieutenant-Commander C. C. Todd on the 12th inst. Mr. Todd will be promoted to the next

grade upon a vacancy being created.
It is understood that Secretary Herbert has assured Lieut, B. H. Buckingham that he will not be detached from the command of the President's yacht Delphin, although his three years cruise expires this month. Lieut. Singer, chief naval intelligence officer, was an applicant to succeed Lieut. Buckingham.

The following a rmy orders were issued to day: The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. George B. Bovis, Fourth Infantry, is further extended seven days.

Leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Serond Lieut. Daniel W. Kecham, Second Artiflery, is extended four months on account of disability.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Cant. John S. Lond. Ninth Cavairy, is extended three months on airgeon's certificate of disability granted Cant. John S. Lond. Ninth Cavairy, is extended three months on surgeon's certificate of disability. First Lieut. Beverly W. Bunn, Ordnance Department, is releved from further duty at San Antonio arsenal, Texas, and will report for duty at Fort Monroe arsenal under such special lostructions as he may receive from the Chef of Ordnance.

Lirst Lieut. George D. Deshon, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Logan, Colorado, and will then report to the communing officer at Fort Douglas, Utab. for duty.

Leave for one month, to take offect upon his relief from duty at Fort Trumbull Connecticut, is granted Capt. Freeman V. Walker, Assistant surgeon.

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Leave for one month, to take offect upon his relief from duty at Fort Trumbull Connecticut, is granted Capt. Freeman V. Walker, Assistant surgeon. cruise expires this month. Lieut, Singer, chief

The Fire on the Navat Tender Fern.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The Navy Depart-

ment this morning received a report by

from Lieutenant Commander Bicknell of the naval tender Fern of the fire on that vessel naval tender Fern of the fire on that vessel. He says that when rounding Cape Cod at 10 P. M. Alareh 6, the quartermaster sew finames in the cabin, which were extinguished in about ten minutes. It was found that a drip cup under an argand lamp had neited and entited forming no on the transoms and earlied which were set on fire and burned. The chairs, bureau, and other farniture and uphiodstery were charred, but the vessel was not damaged. The vessel is now leading stores at Hosium for the Amphilirite at Norfolk, and will proceed boutlain a day or two, stopping at New York. There was very little poweler on board the ship at the time of the fire, and it was all contained in the magnine below the water line, where it could have been instantly flooded if necessary.

STATE HOUSE INQUIRY SHOWS MORE IRREGULARITIES.

Samuel Dickinson's Large Profit on Drugglats' Sundries Mr. Henth's Lumber Bills-Mullius & Co. Had Their Books Mutilated on the Day the Reform Party Triumphed at the Polls-Furniture for ex.Senators Barrett and Nevtue and for Gov. Abbett's Son Paid for by the State,

TRENTON, March S. - The special committee of the Senate to investigate the State House expenditures during the time Bernard J. Ford was Superintendent of the Capitol struck several rich veins of evidence to-day.

The first witness was Samuel Dickinson, a local druggist, who is steward and assistant treasurer of the State Normal School. He was ommissioned by Superintendent Ford in December, 1880, to deliver certain supplies at the State House, consisting of feather dusters, brushes, roaps, and clothes and waste baskets. He got the goods from McKesson & Robbins of New York. They charged Dickinson \$433, and he admitted that he charged the State \$705.55.

Did you or did Mr. Ford add this percentage to McKesson & Robbins's bill ?" Inquired Counsellor Corbin.

The witness halted and reflected, and then said he thought he had added the amount himself. He paid no commissions to anybody, he said.

"Well," said Mr. Corbin, "how about presenta? Did you make presents to anybody?"
"No, unless you call champagne and cigars resents."

He had sent champagne and cigars to Superintendent Ford's office at the State House These things were for Ford and the Assistant Superintendent, ex-Sheriff Thompson of Union county.

"How much champagne did you send?" the next question.
"Oh, about a hundred dollars' worth."

Asher E. Lambert, a carpenter employed under Ford, testified that during the Ford administration he built two liquor refrigerators for the State House. This was in the fall of 890. One was of walnut and one of oak. One was put in the cellar and the other in Ford's room. The refrigerators cost the State \$225.

Lambert said he went to Newark with Ford and saw President McKee of the New Jersey Church and School Furniture Company. told him what to say. Ford asked what there was on the outside. McKee offered ten per cent, bonus, and Ford said he must make it He bought lumber of Samuel Heath. The bills

were presented in evidence by Mr. Corbin. One was for \$399.34. The witness said the original was smaller. He checked it up for Ford. The next he heard of the bill, Heath's clerk, William

next he heard of the bill, Heath's cierk, William Simmons, brought it back with another. Major Hurley had told Heath that Ford wanted something added for politics.

"Did the State ever receive the 3,000 feet of lumber that Heath added?"

"No, sir," was the answer.

The witness identined on the bill an item for the extra 3,000 feet of lumber. It was white pine, worth about \$75.

Mr. Corbin put in evidence two other bills of Heath's, which he said he would refer to later. It turned out that Simmons, Heath's cierk, was out of the State.

John Riker was called, and he showed that only a part of the orders issued by Ford were entered on his books.

Samuel Heath was then called. He is a prominent member of the Society of Friends. He produced his books, and from them Counsellor Corbin proved that much less lumber was furnished to the State than appeared in his bills which the State naid. The witness declared that he was utterly at a loss to explain these things.

that he was utterly at a loss to explain these thines.

A comparison of his books with his bills showed that the raise was uniformly 20 percent. The booksceper who had charge of these particular accounts, he said, was dead, and his present booksceper was out of the State. He gave no bribes, he said, and made no presents or campaign contributions.

Mr. Corbin called the attention of the committee to the fact that during live years a total of \$123,000 had been spent for furniture. The Assembly chamber was furnished at a cost of \$10,001.42, the new Capitol at a cost of \$4,073, and the State House at a cost of \$27,683.

John Mullins of Jersey City had received during Mr. Ford's incumbency \$48,071 for furniture, and he was called. He testified that some of the firm's account books were mutilated on election night 1893. The mutilation was discovered the next morning. Five or six books

of the firm's account books were mutilated on election night, 1893. The mutilation was discovered the next morning. Five or six books were mutilated, whole pages being torn out, representing business done at periods between July 1, 1892, and October 31, 1893. It was never discovered who was guilty of the mutilation, he said. His partner, Mr. Moriarty, had full charge of the books.

Moriarty is now at Fort Edward taking his first vacation in two years. The witness had heard him say lately that perhaps he would go to Canada. Many of the firm's transactions with the State were on the pages torn out. The witness said he had never agreed with Superintendent Ford regarding prices to be paid by the State. His partner, Moriarty, made out the bills, and he was instructed to charge only fair profits. Fifty or sixty per cent., he said, was a fair profit on furniture.

Engene J. Murphy, who was a bookkeeper for Mullins & Co. for seven years and until the day after the election in 1893, testified that Mr. Mullins was at his store all the day of election in 1893. Murphy discovered the next morning that a couple of cash books had been out. They were lying out on the desk. The witness kept the ledgers and they had not been out. They were lying out on the desk. The witness kept the ledgers and they had not been out. They were no evidences of burglary. A pair of carpet shears had been used to cut the books. Such a pair of shears was found on the deak. The goods shipped to the State House, he said, were entered on the ledgers without the prices. The witness was asked to examine certain accounts. "These looks have been doctored since my discharge," he said.

"Ask him in what way," said Mr. Mullins.

"By filling in prices," said the witness. "The ledgers and the sales books do not agree."

According to certain private marks which

discharge," he said.
"Aek him in what way," said Mr. Mullins.
"By filling in prices," said the witness. "The ledgers and the sales books do not agree."
According to certain private marks which Murphy explained, Mullins & Co. got a profit of 100 per cent. on all the goods sold to the State. Murphy said that I artner Moriarty directed him while he was making out a bill against the State, to insert the amount of a dining room set sent to ex-Senator Michael T. Harrett of Newark. The witness next, by reference to the books, showed that an expensive roll-top desk and chair had been sent to the residence of I son Abbett, Jr., while he was private secretary to his father, tiov. Abbett. The bill for the desk and chair went to the State and was paid.

This transaction Mr. Mullins admitted. He said Gov. Abbett ordered the things and was aware that the State was going to pay for them. Still another reference to the books showed a chair had been sent to ex-Senator H. M. Nevius of Red Fank and charged to the State.

Being allowed to make a statement, Mr. Mullins said that ex-Senator Barrett had performed some legal services for him free of charge, and that he had rendered Barrett no bill, therefore, for the desk and chairs sent to him. If Barreit's goods had been charged to the State he never knew about it. The committee will sit again next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE TAX RATE OF 1894.

Mr. Barker Tells Why Disputed Items Were Kept on the Assessment Roll.

The character of the assessment for 1894 has been railed in question because the Gould estate was taxed for \$10,000,000 on personal property in 1804 as it was in 1893, despite the fact that the estate had been removed without the jurisdiction of the Tax Commissioners. It has been asserted that the assessment rolls were manipulated in 1894 so as to keep down the tax rate; that street rallways were assessed on the value of their capital stock, which represented their franchises, when they should only have been assessed on their essets, and that many liens which should have been eliminately were kept on the rolls merely for the purpose of

were kept on the rolls merely for the purpose of minitizing the tax rate.

Fresident Parker of the Tax Department made a statement yesterday which verified a statement made a statement to the form that in the latter part of May, 1804, it was determined in keep the tould personal assessment at the same figure it was in 1804, and to require the content for relief. The Tax Commissioners had reduced the taxes of the street railways and they restored those items only when they received an online from Corporation Composite Clark that they ought to make no changes in the assessments, but leave it to the courts to decide if they ought to be reduced.

Want the Street Commissioner to Clean the

Bldewalks. Onange, March 8. - At the meeting of the

Orange Board of Trade last night, ex-President James is. Holmes brought up the question of having the Street Commissioner in Orange clear having the Street Commissioner in Orange clear off the snow from all sidewalks in the city and have the work paid for by a general tax levy. Mr. Holmes a suggestion was received invortably by the Board, and it was voted to ask the am-mun Council of the city to have the Legislature confer upon the Street Commissioner power to do the work if the present laws this had give the city such authority. A number of citizens spoke in favor of the scheme.

OPEN YOUR EYES AND SEE.

Let's have a spasm of common sense. Overfill a balloon with gas and it bursts; overload a ship and she goes down in the first pale; over-load your stomach, daily, for a few years and you will fall a victim to obesity or dyspepsiaor both. Where one man drinks himself to death a hundred eat themselves to death. The city of New York contains a host of men (and many who are too thin-dyspeptics of some sort, every blessed one of them, and nearly all clogged and stupefied with chronic constinution. When physic falls (as it does by and by) they are ready for the grip, pneumonia, gout, Bright's disease, heart failure—and the funeral director.

When a man has drank more liquor than be can carry his nerves at once fall out of gear, and all who see him know what alls him. Not so with a food surplus. That takes longer to ring the danger bell; but when the bell does ring its strokes are these: Loss of relish for food; distress and pain after eating; sensation in the stomach like the grawing of rats; the rising of nasty gas and blifing acid into the throat; dull headache: disordered beating of the heart; fits of dizziness; nauses, often without vomiting; cold extremities; darkening of the mind; ach ing of the muscles of the legs and back; billiousness and bad temper; nerves all jangled, like telegraph wires in a blizzard, and a general feeling that you have had your fling and are now called on to pay for it.

And that is the situation exactly. The trouble is dyspepsia, the commonest and deadliest of liseases. This is not advertising "scare talk; it is the most dreary of truths. Doctors know it perfectly, and never promise a cure.

A New York gentleman well known in commercial circles permits us to print his letter, on condition that we shall not use his name. He says: "Through careless indulgence in the pleasures of the table, with a sedentary habit and hard mental work in early life, I have for some years latterly suffered intensely from chronic inflammatory dyspensia. After cating even light food I was sure to feel the greatest distress-often sharp pain-in the stomach, with heavy oppression of the chest. The power to sleep naturally almost wholly left me. My sleep was always broken, and sometimes I scarcely closed my eyes all night long. From having been a heavy, indeed a portly man, I lost flesh steadily, until I became thin and weak. I was chronically irritable and listless, had a constant desire for fluids, experienced much nausea and the sensation of gnawing and sinking at the stomach. My tongue was always coated and my taste virtually gone. My breath was offensive and the gums were spongy and tended to bleed. The liver, skin, and kidneys seemed to echo the ondition of my digestion, and gave me a deal of trouble. After having been in the hands of many physicians, including several specialists, to no practical purpose, I saw one of the advertisements of the Shaker Digestive Cordial some months ago, and began to use it, on the ground of the honesty and ability of those good people, of whom I had often heard. The result has surprised, and, I need hardly say, delighted me. I have been getting better ever since, have increased decidedly in weight and in every other respect. In brief, I am constantly recovering my health, which I thought I had lost forever. The shakers have done what nobody ever did before -found a cure for chronic dyspepsia as it is in men of my kind."

For fifty years the Mt. Lebanon (N. Y.) Shakers, who are expert herbalists and medicinal chemists, have labored to produce a positive remedy for this disease out of new materials and on new lines, which they have recently perfected and offered under the name of Shaker Digestive Cordial. Its success has been tremendous—even in cases pronounced incurable. It acts directly on the gastric glands, relieves immediately and

cures permanently.

Trial bottles—which prove its value—ten cents, at nearly all druggists.-Adv.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S DISTRESS.

Many Bellef Contributions Made, but They Do Not Meet the Wants. St. John's, N. F., March 8.-The Clerical Relief Committee met to-day in the General Post Office, with Dr. Jones, the Anglican Bishop of Newfoundland in the chair. Mr. Fay read an authorization from Boston to hand over to the committee the relief goods when arrangements for their satisfactory disposal had been made. Bishop Jones then read a description of the system now in use in St. John's and explained it. Under this system the census of the Island was taken, and a pro rata amount was allotted to each religious denomination. The Boston relief goods, as well as all other donations, were valued by the committee. The Boston relief contribution was valued at \$12,000. Of every \$1,000 the Church of England receives \$348, the Methodists \$265, the Roman Catholic Church \$362, and the other churches \$24, and

on every \$1,000 distributed the Secretary and the Rev. G. W. Siddall receive \$50 for their churches.

The pian was accepted without alteration.

The pian was accepted without alteration.

churches.
The pian was accepted without alteration. Universal satisfaction is expressed at the judicious handling of relief contributions, the outports getting their shares from clergymen in the capital. Receipts acknowledging the arrival and distribution of relief and giving the number of families assisted are sent to the Chairman of the Relief Committee, and impositions and frauds are very few in fact, are searcely known.
The committee are assisted by a sub-committee of 500 ladies in St. John's, who do all the visiting and distribute tickets to sufferers, who present them at the relief depots where food and clothing are given out. The demand for relief is very much greater than the supply. There are discovered daily psopie who would rather starve than make their desparate situation known. Many of this class are members of tradesmen's families, who have always hitherto had plenty of comforts.

Letters are being received daily telling of the appalling condition of affairs in Holywood, about fifty miles from St. John's. According to these letters about 1,000 persons in the place are actually starving.

A Pension for Commander Woodward's Widow.

SARATOGA, March S .- A pension of \$35 . month has been awarded Mrs. Mary H. Woodward of this village, widow of Commander E. T. Woodward, U. S. N., by Commissioner Lockrow. Commander Woodward diel here on Feb. 22, 1894, from disease becarred in the line of duty while commanding the Admis at Abis, Samea. Mrs. Woodward will apply the pension to the support of her husband's axed and in-valid mother, who resides at a satistic, Vt.

Superintendent Reasoner Moves to East Orange.

EAST OHANGE, March S. Superintendent Andrew Reasoner of the Morris and Essex division of the Delawars, Lackawanna and Western Rairread has decided to move from Morristown and make his home in East Orange. He has leased a fine residence on Arlington avenue.

Some Coul Operators Tield to the Strikers, Pittsbungh, March 8. -Seven coal operators in the Pittsburgh district, engaged in supplying the local market, have granted the do-cent rate Cairns of the Miners' Association, in summing up the situation to-day, stated that 15,000 men are actually on strike; over 1,000 are receiving the price demanded, and about 4,000 are work-ing at the old ligates.

